

Kentucky



Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON, KY. THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1840

NO. 19.—VOL. 55.

PRINTED EVERY THURSDAY, AT
No. 6 & 7, Hunt's Row, Water Street,
FOR DANIEL BRADFORD,
Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.
Publishing Office, Main Street, a few doors below Bren-
nan's Hotel.

TERMS.
Subscription.—For one year, in advance, \$2 50; if not
paid within six months, \$3 00, and if not paid within
the year, \$3 50.
No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are
paid, unless at the option of the Editor.
Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post-
paid, or they will not be taken out of the Office.
Advertisements.—One square of 14 lines, or less, 3 times,
\$1 50; 3 months, \$4 60; 6 months, \$7 50; 12 months, \$15.
Longer ones in proportion.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

THE public are hereby directed to the medical ad-
vertisements of Dr. Harlich's Celebrated Com-
pound Strengthening Tonic, and German Aperient
Pills, which are a medicine of great value to the afflicted,
discovered by O. P. Harlich, a celebrated physician at
Altford, Germany, which has been used with unparal-
leled success throughout Germany. This medicine con-
sists of two kinds, viz: the German Aperient, and the
Compound Strengthening Tonic Pills. They are each
put up in small packets, and should both be used to effect
a permanent cure. Those who are afflicted would do
well to make a trial of this invaluable medicine, as
they never produce sickness or nausea while using.
A safe and effectual remedy for

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,

and all stomach complaints; pain in the side, liver com-
plaints, loss of appetite, flatulency, palpitation of the
heart, general debility, nervous irritability, sick head-
ache, female diseases, spasmodic affections, rheuma-
tism, asthma, consumption, &c. The German Aperient
Pills are to cleanse the stomach and purify the blood.
The Tonic or Strengthening Pills are to strengthen and
invigorate the nerves and digestive organs and give
tone to the stomach, as all diseases originate from im-
purities of the blood and disordered stomach. This
mode of treating diseases is pursued by all practical
physicians, which experience has taught them to be the
only remedy to effect a cure. They are not only re-
commended and prescribed by the most experienced
physicians in their daily practice, but also taken by
those gentlemen themselves who ever feel the
symptoms of those diseases, in which they know them-
selves to be efficacious. This is the case in all large cities
in which they have an extensive sale. It is not to be un-
derstood that these medicines will cure all diseases merely
by purifying the blood—they will not do so; but they
certainly will, and sufficient authority of daily
proofs asserting that those medicines, taken as recom-
mended by the directions which accompany them, will
cure a great majority of diseases of the stomach, lungs,
and liver, by which impurities of the blood are occa-
sioned.

Ask for Dr. Harlich's Compound Strengthening
Tonic, and German Aperient Pills.

Principal office for the sale of this medicine, is at No.
19 North Eighth st., Philadelphia, Pittsburgh office, 41
St. Clair street.

For sale by J. C. Noble, Lexington.

Dec. 21, 1839.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—Dr. O. Harlich's
Compound Strengthening Tonic, and German Aperient
Pills. These pills remove all those distressing
diseases which females are liable to be afflicted with.—
They remove those morbid secretions which when re-
tained, soon induce a number of diseases and often
times render females unhappy and miserable all their
lives. Those pills used according to directions, im-
mediately create a new and healthy action throughout
the whole system by purifying the blood, and giving strength
to the stomach and bowels, at the same time relieving
the pain in the side, back and loins, giving appetite and
invigorating the system again to its proper functions
and restoring tranquil repose.

Ask for Dr. Harlich's Compound Strengthening
Tonic, and German Aperient Pills.

Principal Office, No. 19, North Eighth Street Philadel-
phia, Pittsburgh office 41, St. Clair street.

For sale by J. C. Noble, Lexington.

Dec. 21, 1839.

RHEUMATISM, entirely cured by the use of Dr. O.
P. Harlich's Compound Strengthening and Ger-
man Aperient Pills. Mr. Solomon Wilson of Chester
county, Pa., afflicted for two years with the above dis-
tressing disease, of which he had to use his crutches for
eighteen months, his symptoms were excruciating pain
in all his joints, especially in his hip, shoulders, and
ankles, pain increasing always towards evening attend-
ed with heat. Mr. Wilson, was at one time not able to
move his limbs on account of the pain being so great,
he being advised by a friend of his to procure Dr. Har-
lich's pills of which he sent to the agent in West Ches-
ter and procured some; on using the medicine the third
day the pain subsided and his strength increasing fast
and in three weeks was able to attend to his business,
which he had not done for eighteen months; for the be-
nefit of others afflicted, he wished these lines published
that they may be relieved, and again enjoy the pleasures
of a healthy life.

Principal Office, No. 19, North Eighth st. Philadelphia,
Pittsburgh office, 41, St. Clair street.

For sale by J. C. Noble, Lexington.

**ACUTE BRONCHITIS, A FORERUNNER OF
CONSUMPTION.**—This disease is very much
like a common catarrh, it generally commences like an
ordinary cold, with Lassitude, Chills, slight cough
and oppression and tightness about the breast. In many
instances the disease seems at first of no very serious
character. As the disease continues the oppression in
the breast increases, the countenance becomes expressive
of anxiety, the respiration becomes more and more la-
borious, sometimes a wheezing or rattling sound, as if
the air was forced through a narrow aperture clogged
with viscid fluid. To neglect this disease it may be of
serious consequence, but by a timely application to Dr.
Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, with a
strict attention to the directions, all these unpleasant
effects will be removed. Be careful, as it is sold no place
except at No. 19 North Eighth st., or at the respective
agents.

Principal Office, No. 19, North Eighth st. Philadel-
phia, Pittsburgh office, 41, St. Clair st.

For sale by J. C. Noble, Lexington.

Lexington, Jan. 30, 1840.—5-6m.

\$1000 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, liv-
ing four miles from Lexington, Ky.,
on the 14th of March, about the 20th of
August, a Negro Man named SPENCER,
about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches
high, straight and well made, of dark color, although not
a jet black, talks quick when spoken to; had on a blue
cloth frock coat, white pantaloons, and fur hat; the re-
mains of his clothes were left at my house. He was
last purchased from Mr. Horace Buckner of Bowling-
green, Ky. and will probably attempt to make his way
to that place, or Louisville to Mr. Samuel Dickinson's,
where he formerly lived.

If the above slave is taken out of Kentucky, the above
reward, or if in the State \$500, will be paid, on his deliv-
ery at my house.

R. A. ATCHISON.

Lexington, Ky. September 9, 1839.—37-4

[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST
SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC.—No. 1.]

AN ACT making appropriations, in part, for the
support of the Government for the year eighteen
hundred and forty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States of America in Con-
gress assembled: That the following sums be, and
the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of
any unappropriated money in the Treasury, viz:

For pay and mileage of members of Congress
and delegates, four hundred thousand dollars.

For pay of the officers and clerks of the Senate
and House of Representatives, twenty-five thou-
sand dollars.

For stationary, fuel, printing, and all other inci-
dental and contingent expenses of the Senate,
twenty-five thousand dollars.

For stationary, fuel, printing, and all other inci-
dental expenses of the House of Representatives,
one hundred thousand dollars.

For arrears for printing; lithographing, and en-
graving, ordered by the House of Representatives,
during the third session of the twenty-fifth Con-
gress, and for the payment of which that Congress
did not make the necessary appropriations, a sum
not to exceed fifty thousand dollars:

R. M. T. HUNTER,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

R. M. JOHNSON,

Vice President of the United States

and President of the Senate

Approved, January 2th, 1840.

[PUBLIC.—No. 2.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the payment
of the Revolutionary and other pensioners of
the United States, for the year eighteen hundred
and forty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States of America in Con-
gress assembled: That the following sums be
and the same are hereby, appropriated, in addition
to former appropriations, to be paid out of any mo-
ney in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for
the year one thousand eight hundred and forty:

For the Revolutionary pensioners, under the act
of the eighteenth of March, one thousand eight
hundred and eighteen, one hundred and twelve
thousand one hundred and thirty-two dollars.

For pensions to widows and orphans, under the
act of the fourth of July, one thousand eight hun-
dred and sixty-six, twenty-three thousand six hun-
dred and seventy-six dollars.

For five years' pensions to widows, under the
act of the seventh of July, one thousand eight hun-
dred and thirty-eight, eight hundred and sixty-three
thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

For half-pay pensioners, payable through the of-
fice of the Third Auditor, ten thousand dollars.

For arrears, payable through the Third Au-
ditor's office, fifteen hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sev-
eral agents for paying pensioners, now in office,
or hereafter to be appointed, shall be, and they
are hereby, authorized to administer all oaths re-
quired to be administered to pensioners, attorneys
of pensioners or others, in the course of the pre-
paration of papers for the payment of pensions un-
der any of the laws of Congress; and that the said
agents, for the administration of every oath and
the proper certificate thereof, shall be, and are
hereby, authorized to charge, and shall be entitled
to receive, from the person to whom the oath is ad-
ministered, the same compensation which, by the
law of the State in which the agent is located, is
allowed to State officers for administering similar
oaths and certifying the same.

Approved, February 22d, 1840.

[PUBLIC.—No. 3.]

AN ACT to amend the act "to provide for taking
the sixth census or enumeration of the inhabi-
tants of the United States," approved March 3d,
eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States of America in Con-
gress assembled: That the enumeration shall
commence on the first day of June, in the year
eighteen hundred and forty, and shall be com-
pleted and closed within five calendar months there-
after. The several assistants shall within five
months, and on or before the first day of Novem-
ber, eighteen hundred and forty, deliver to the
marshals, by whom they shall be appointed, two
copies of the returns of the enumeration and statis-
tical tables, and the marshals respectively
shall, on or before the first day of December, in the
year eighteen hundred and forty, transmit to the
Secretary of State one copy of the several returns
and statistical tables, and also the aggregate amount
of each description of persons within their respec-
tive districts or territories, and an aggregate also of
the statistical information obtained within said dis-
tricts.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in the
enumeration of transient persons, the name of ev-
ery person who shall be an inhabitant of any dis-
trict or territory, without a settled place of resi-
dence shall be inserted in the columns of the sched-
ule which is allotted for the heads of families in
the division which he or she shall be on the said
first day of June, eighteen hundred and forty.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the com-
pensation of the marshals of Missouri shall be three
hundred dollars.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in lieu
of the five dollars heretofore provided as com-
pensation to the assistant for each of the two correct
copies of the schedules containing the number of
inhabitants within his division, to be set up in two
of the most public places within the same, that
there be allowed for said copies, and each assistant
shall be entitled to receive, at the rate of five dol-

lars for ten sheets, or in that proportion for a less
number, and at the rates of thirty cents for every
sheet over ten in the copy of the return. And in all
cases where the assistants to the marshals shall
have performed the duties and made the returns re-
quired by the thirteenth section of the act for tak-
ing the sixth census, they shall be allowed there-
for a sum equal to twenty per centum on the al-
lowance made to them respectively, for the enu-
meration.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the
copies of returns and aggregate amounts, directed
to be filed by the marshals with the clerks of the
several District Courts and Supreme Courts of the
Territories of the United States, shall be pre-
served by said clerks and remain in their offices re-
spectively, and so much of the act to which this is
an amendment as requires that they shall be trans-
mitted by said clerks to the Department of State is
hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall
be the duty of the Secretary of State to cause to
be noted all the clerical errors in the returns of the
marshals and assistants, where in the additions,
classification of inhabitants or otherwise, and to di-
rect to be printed in the manner provided for in the
act to which this is an amendment the correct ag-
gregate returns only.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That so much
of the thirteenth section of the third of March, one
thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, as restricts
the weight of packages by mail, shall not apply to
the transmission of papers relating to the census or
enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States,
and upon the transmission of said papers by the
mail, between the marshals and their assistants, it
shall be lawful for the postmasters to charge peri-
odical pamphlet postage only.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That it shall
be lawful for the marshal of any district, to take
part in the enumeration of a portion of his district,
and upon his own doing he shall have the benefit
of the compensation allotted therefor, as if it had
been done by an assistant.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the com-
pensation of the respective persons who are em-
ployed by the Secretary of State in executing the
provisions of this act, shall be fifteen hundred dol-
lars to the superintending clerk per annum; to the
recording clerk eight hundred dollars per annum;
to an assistant clerk six hundred and fifty dollars
per annum; and to the packer and folder six hun-
dred and fifty dollars per annum; and the said
salaries shall commence from the date of their be-
ing so employed, and that of the person to be em-
ployed, to examine and correct their returns from the
marshals and their assistants, at the same rates as
were paid for the like services rendered under the
act for taking the fifth census, to be paid out of any
money appropriated for carrying into effect the act
for taking the fifth census or enumeration of the in-
habitants of the United States.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That all acts
and parts of acts whose provisions are inconsis-
tent with the enactments of this amendatory act,
are hereby repealed.

Approved, February 26, 1840.

[PUBLIC.—No. 4.]

AN ACT to continue the office of Commissioner
of Pensions, and to transfer the pension busi-
ness heretofore transacted in the Navy Depart-
ment, to that office.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States of America in Con-
gress assembled: That the office of Commissioner
of Pensions shall be, and the same is hereby con-
tinued, until the fourth day of March, eighteen
hundred and forty-three.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That a Com-
missioner of Pensions shall be appointed by the Pres-
ident of the United States, by and with the con-
sent of the Senate, and that he shall execute un-
der the direction of the Secretary of War and the
Secretary of the Navy; such duties in relation to
the various pension laws as may be prescribed by
the President.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the
said Commissioner shall receive an annual salary
of two thousand five hundred dollars, and shall
have the privilege of sending and receiving letters
and packets by mail free of postage.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the
pension business heretofore transacted in the Navy
Department, shall be transferred to the office of
the Commissioner of Pensions, and that the clerk
now employed in business be also transferred to
that office.

R. M. T. HUNTER,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

R. M. JOHNSON,

Vice President of the United States,

and President of the Senate.

Approved, March 4th, 1840.

M. VAN BUREN.

**CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE RIGHTS OF
THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES!
A FOUL PLOT DETECTED!**

We have been favored by some unknown friend
with the following most important document, which
clearly discloses the objects and designs of the
Opposition in making General Harrison their can-
didate for the Presidency, as well as the means by
which his nomination was procured from the Har-
rison Convention.

It will be borne in mind that the federal party
throughout the Union, held up Mr. Clay as their
candidate for the Presidency, from the commence-
ment of Mr. Van Buren's administration till after
the last August elections. The measures of Mr.
Van Buren's administration had been submitted to
the good sense and intelligence of the country,
and the last summer's elections in the several
States showed that they were gloriously and tri-
umphantly sustained. Mr. Clay himself was in
the field, actively engaged in electioneering—
travelling from State to State—eating public din-
ners, and making political speeches, when the

news of his utter and entire overthrow in the States
of Tennessee, Indiana and Ohio, drove him home
to Ashland in despair. The fall elections com-
pleted the triumph of the great measures of Mr.
Van Buren's administration; and by demonstrating
that those measures were and would continue to
be sustained, it was also shown that Mr. Clay, a
high traitor, internal improvement, and a National
Bank, would no longer meet with the encourage-
ment and support of the American people. In
many parts of the Union, the federalists gave up
the contest in despair, and every where it was ad-
mitted that Mr. Van Buren had triumphed, and
that his success in the next contest was certain. Some
of the leading federalist papers even went so far as
to urge the dismemberment of the party, and the
cessation of all hostilities to the present democra-
tic administration. To the federal party all hope
had fled; and it was not by an advocacy of the
principles which had ever characterized them that
they could ever again expect success. Boldly and
openly had they battled for years in support of a
protective tariff, a grand system of internal im-
provements, and a National Bank. Upon these
questions they had failed, and with them had fallen
their great champion, Mr. Clay.

During the past season the Abolitionists and
Abolition newspapers had shown themselves ag-
ainst Mr. Clay, and had given the most decided
manifestations in favor of General Harrison.

To abandon Mr. Clay—to secure the co-opera-
tion of the ABOLITIONISTS—and to procure
the nomination of General Harrison, to whom the
anti-masons and abolitionists were supposed to be
attached—was now the object of the federal lead-
ers. To seek this alliance openly, they dare not.
To proclaim the motive publicly and boldly, would
be fatal. But to secure the nomination of Harri-
son, it was necessary that it should be known all
over the Union, that the abolitionists & anti-masons
would give him their support. With this view, the
"Central Abolition Committee" at Albany, in N.
York, got up the following circular, which was di-
rected by Mr. S. Dewitt Bloodgood, a leading abo-
litionist in Albany, to various leading men of the
federal party in all the States in the Union—in-
structing them to urge their delegates in the Har-
rison Convention to go for Harrison.

One of these circulars was sent to Mr. Simon
Francis, the editor of the Sangamo Journal, sup-
posing, from his station, that he could influence the
vote of Illinois. Mr. Francis and the whole fed-
eral party of the State, had long been for Clay.—
And as the vote of this State was cast for Harri-
son in the Harrison Convention, and as all the
leading federalists of this State, about that time,
became very friendly to General Harrison, we have
every reason to believe that it was under the in-
fluence of the ABOLITION and ANTI-MASON-
IC CIRCULAR.

Here is the circular, together with the letter of
Mr. Bloodgood:

"ALBANY, Oct. 23, 1839.

"To the Editor of the Sangamo Journal.

"Dear Sir:—I send you (confidentially) a Circular
which is circulating here, and is producing great
effect. Mr. Clay cannot possibly get this State,
or New England. Our only hope is in Gen. Harri-
son, who is perfectly unexceptionable, and has
no serious opposition to him on any possible ground.
The leaders do not feel perhaps as sure of getting
paid for their services with him as with other can-
didates who have implicitly come into their views.
But we can make a glorious rally under his ban-
ner and reach the hearts of the people with his
services and virtues. Gen. Scott has been pushed
by a few Anti Claymen, but it is all nonsense. I
send you a pamphlet which is also circulating here
and which shows that no Jacksonian or Clintonian
can or will support him. The great point
now is to have the public voice indicate a prefer-
ence, or there may be fatal mistakes made at Har-
risonburg. I am the Chairman of the State Central
Committee of Young Men, but do not speak offi-
cially. I should like to forward some papers and
letters to your delegates but their residence is not
mentioned. Will you publish their residence and
send me a paper.

Yours truly,
S. DEWITT BLOODGOOD."

"(Confidential.)

"DEAR SIR:—The peculiar crisis in which the
Whig party is placed, and the circumstances of my
connection by means of an extensive political cor-
respondence, with many of the purest and most
patriotic of our fellow citizens in other States, in-
duce me to address you at this time, in relation to
the Presidential question. And first, let me avow
myself as the warm, devoted, personal friend of Mr.
Clay, and unqualified admirer of his talents and
services. I believe he deserves to be President
of the United States above all our other can-
didates, and yet with all these admissions I can not
but consider his prospect at present a hopeless one.
We have lost three years in contest about men,
and the tide of victory carrying us no where, ex-
cept into eddies formed by opposing sections, or
upon the barren beach of useless controversy,
seems ebbing to leave us there. The Whig party
being an intelligent and intellectual class must ne-
cessarily do its own thinking, and with thought
comes variety of opinions, and with variety, want
of unity and concord. This is our predicament
and our danger. If we were united, we should be
formidable to the enemies of our country; but alas,
we are beaten in detail. Let us apply this fact to
the choice of candidates. Mr. Clay's political
errors and conflicts with portions of his fellow citi-
zens, have rendered him liable to warm oppo-
sition, personal hatred, and unjust prejudice. Is it
the part of sagacious men to venture against such
odds? With a majority of the States against us, is
it prudent to risk every thing left us? Our party
leaders want sagacity, or as I prefer styling it, phi-
losophy. They act as if mankind were always ac-
tuated by the best motives, and that the holding
up an abstract truth, is the pledge of victory. Not
so. Nations, like individuals, often rush blindly to

ruin, from passion, prejudice, ambition, and many
other causes. It is in vain to oppose their will
when they take a particular bias. They who at-
tempt it are sacrificed, and thus history tells us
with its monitory page of the downfall of patriots
vainly struggling against their crying countrymen,
and finally of the downfall of the masses them-
selves. This is the law of nature and the will of
Providence. Let us also apply this fact to politics.
We can not expect perfection in the people at large
—we can only rely on their general good inten-
tion, sustained by a consciousness, that their own
interests individually, are at stake with those
of the mass. When they are right in the main, it
is as much as we should expect. We can not
hope that they will cease to be men in order to please
us. In this knowledge consists the tact of the ad-
ministration party. They studiously seek to know
the public will, and they follow it long enough to
profit by its force and power. How adroitly they
availed themselves of the popularity of Jackson!
By bad measures they have lost much of its ad-
vantage, and by presenting such a scheme as the
sub treasury, they will lose more. But still they
are strongly entrenched, and we must carry their
entrenchments, or be doomed to political slavery.
How can this be done? Only by uniting on the
man who has less opposition to him than another.
Superior or splendid talents or exalted claims are
not the questions to be considered. What is any
man compared to the cause? What have we to do
with political rewards when our country is on the
brink of ruin?

Herein the friends of Mr. Clay have made a fa-
lacious mistake. In their love for him they forget that
at last it is to be fought. Enthusiasm will not al-
ways overpower superiority of numbers. If it
could, Mr. Clay would have been President long
ago.

If Mr. Clay runs, he will meet with opposition
from old party antagonists, whose heads have
grown grey in political iniquity.

The old Jackson men will oppose him.

The Abolitionists generally, will oppose him.

The violent anti-masons will oppose him.

The Irishmen, who have already denounced
him for his attack on O'Connell, will oppose him.

The enemies of the United States Bank will op-
pose him.

The Western squatters will oppose him.

The Southern State Rights men will oppose
him. (So say several leading papers in Georgia.)

Now, in the name of heaven, shall we run the
risk of this opposition, or even of the show of it?
Can we go headlong into a fight with these ad-
verse elements actively at work against us? Are
we strong enough to venture so much? It seems
to me that some men must have taken leave of
their senses, to advocate any candidate against
whom any portion of this opposition may be
brought. Nothing but a strong and decided cour-
age on the part of our editorial friend, and an appeal
without delay to the good sense of the party, will
save us from utter ruin.

To whom shall we then look for aid? where is
the man sufficiently popular to be our candidate,
and one free from these objections?

I answer, we have him, and have had him for
three years, and if good policy had prevailed, we
would by this time have looked down all opposi-
tion.

Among the "people" of this State, he is at this
moment vastly more popular than any other can-
didate; and the reasons for it lie deep in the hu-
man heart.

Since the reverses in the West, and South and
North, men have begun to think, and thinking has
produced wonderful changes under our own eyes.
Our letters from the western counties assure us
that the delegates to the National Convention will
generally be Harrison men, and such they will be
from this vicinity.

The name of Gen. Scott has been brought out
here by a few of our leading office holders. It is
suspected that it was at first merely a scheme to
get rid of Mr. Clay, and the implied obligation of
his support. As it took a little better than was ex-
pected, a few have attempted to press it. But it
is the ideal of all attempts, and even now signally
fails. Gen. Scott is not known as a whig, and not
identified with us. A few ambitious men in New
York, and in the army, doubtless hope to advance
themselves by advancing him. But leaving all
other objections out of view, two circumstances
are fatal to him, growing out of a celebrated con-
troversy. Gen. Jackson's letter, and that of Dr.
Witt Clinton, will shortly make their appearance,
by which all hopes of support from any of their
friends will be entirely cut off. Read for your-
selves from Niles' Register for 1818, and you will
judge how much popularity will be left him in this
struggle. But I forbear.

I hope you will give this letter your serious at-
tention, and if you agree with me, you will at
once throw yourself into the front rank, for the
purpose of producing "union and harmony" in
time.

Yours with respect,

A friend of Clay, but a greater friend of the Cause

General Harrison was nominated, and is now
the federal abolition candidate for the Presidency
of the United States. He was nominated for the
reasons contained in the above circular. He was
nominated because the "ABOLITIONISTS" would go
for him!

Because the "Anti-masons" would go for him!
Because the Western "Squatters" would go for
him!

And because the "Abolitionists," and the "Anti
masons," and the Western "Squatters" would "not
go for Mr. Clay!"

Having secured the nomination of Gen. Har-
rison, and the co-operation and support of the
abolitionists and anti-masons, a new hope inspired
the federal party—a fresh and vigorous shout was
raised. The abolition papers all over the nation
boldly and loudly proclaimed that General Harri-
son's nomination was produced by the firmness
and energy of the abolitionists. Some of these

extracts from abolition papers have been already published. The federalists every where seem to be animated with the hope of success; but that hope is founded on the support of the abolitionists. Wherever an abolitionist is found, he is loud and warm in the support of Harrison. There are some three hundred abolitionists, it is said, in the county of Sangamon, every one of whom is for Harrison. We call upon our fellow-citizens in every neighborhood of this county and State, to notice the course of the abolitionists. We defy them to find one man where who is not for Harrison. Such is the case all over the nation. Yes! the men who boldly say they would sacrifice their country and its proud and holy institutions, and bathe its fields with the blood of their fellow-citizens to make the negro free, are the men who boast of having made Harrison the federal candidate for the Presidency; and the men who are every where giving him their most zealous support.

The renewed hope and active exertions of the leading federalists, can be attributed to nothing else but their coalition with the abolitionists. Upon every question of political principle, they have lost ground in the last three years. And their course last fall towards Mr. Clay, demonstrates this; for he was the able champion of all their political principles. Clay is now thrust aside; and under the dark banner of Abolitionism, the federalists hope to conquer by secrecy and intrigue. At this very moment, a secret and dangerous organization is going on in every neighborhood of this State; and, it is said, in every State in the Union. In every precinct, poll books are secretly kept by a secret committee, appointed by a secret central committee, living at Springfield. In these poll-books every voter's name is taken down, and his vote recorded some nine months before the election. But this secret organization is of a piece with that which made Harrison the candidate for the Presidency. Secret committees are the best possible resort of those who wish the grounds and motives upon which Harrison was nominated, known to all their friends, especially the abolitionists. They could not make them known by stamp speeches or through the press, for they dare not. The union of Abolitionism with Federalism can best be communicated by secret committees. But we leave this subject now to resume it hereafter.

FROM THE BALTIMORE REPUBLICAN. FROM EUROPE FORTY-FIVE DAYS LATER.

The New York mail, which should have been received here yesterday, failed in consequence as we understand, of some injury done to a bridge between New York and Philadelphia. We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Vassant, our Postmaster, for a slip brought by a passenger, containing the following.

After the almost unprecedented lapse of forty-nine days in the receipt of foreign advices, the Great Western, which sailed on the 20th ult., arrived at noon this day, performing the trip in precisely 16 days. By her we have Liverpool dates to the day of sailing, London papers to the day previous, and advice from France to the 18th ult. The news contained in them will be found highly important.

We hasten to lay before the public in an Extra, the most important of the news received, to which additions will be made as quick as the matter can be got in type.

Important News from China and India.—An extraordinary express reached London on the 12th via Alexandria, Marseilles and Paris. The dates from China are November 7, Calcutta December 21, and Bombay January 1, being forty-two days by overland dispatch.

The papers announce the death of Admiral Sir F. L. Maitland, and the storming of Khelat by a handful of British troops. The mail also brought interesting details of the advance of the Russian troops on Suifu. The Bombay division, however, in consequence of this inward march, had been retained at Suifu. Cholera had made great ravages among the troops.

The dates from China are to November 7th. The war had assumed the most serious aspect. Captain Elliott had declared Canton to be in a state of blockade, but it had been removed in consequence of counter measures issued by the Commissioners Lin. Capt. Elliott had made an arrangement that the trade should go on till further orders from England, excepting in opium, but this plan was soon upset; and an affair took place at the Bogue, where Capt. Elliott, accompanied by the Volga and Hyacinth, went to demand an explanation, which was replied to by 36 war junks. Capt. Smith opened a fire, and five or six junks were sunk, and the loss of the Chinese must have been great, as each junk contained from one hundred and fifty to two hundred men. The Chinese then retreated, and Captain Elliott made the signal to retire, but the Chinese were making preparations at Hong Kong to attack the English fleet. The second quarrel arose from the entrance of the Thomas Coats vessel into Whampoa, as it is a violation of the compact with Chinese, who have detained the Captain and seamen of the Coats as hostages.

Opium was selling in China at 1000 dollars per chest.

THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY.

The London Standard of the 17th ult. says: "We are enabled, upon authority above all exception, to set at rest the extraordinary anxiety which has been excited by the appearance of what purported to be an extract from a recent proclamation of Sir John Harvey, the Governor of New Brunswick. We have before us a letter dated Quebec, Jan. 25th, 1840, and addressed to the head of an eminent Canada house in the city, containing the following perfectly satisfactory solution to the difficulty which the Colonial Secretary was totally unable to give. I mentioned in my last letter a memorandum published by Sir John Harvey, which looked very warlike, and blamed him for publishing it—but it now appears that it is all a mistake of Mr. Kemble's, (the editor of the Quebec Mercury) and that these observations were made three years ago at a dinner, and some officious person for the first time published them. The Minutes have no money, and must remain quiet, whether they will or not, which is all the better for all parties; and there is every reason to hope that all matters in dispute between the parties will be settled amicably."

MARRIAGE OF THE QUEEN.

About half past eleven o'clock the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishop of London took their places within the altar. A few minutes before twelve the Queen Dowager entered the Chapel Royal through the Door of the vestry and took her seat near the altar. The Archbishop of Canterbury and York and the Bishop of London immediately rose on the entrance of

her Majesty. Her Majesty, after performing her private devotions, perceiving the most Rev. prelates still standing, sent Lord Howe, who was in waiting, to desire that they might take their seats. A flourish of trumpets and drums at twenty five minutes past twelve o'clock, gave intimation that the procession of the royal bridegroom had commenced its movement, and shortly after, having passed through the various rooms to which we have alluded, it entered the Colonnade.

As the Prince moved along he was greeted with loud clapping of hands from the gentlemen, and enthusiastic waving of handkerchiefs from the assembled ladies. He wore the uniform of a Field Marshal in the British army.

Having reached *haut pas*, his royal highness affectionately kissed the hand of the Queen Dowager, and then bowed to the Archbishops and Dean. Immediately on his entrance, a voluntary was performed, by Sir George Smart, on the organ. The Master of the Ceremonies and the officers of the bridegroom stood near the person of his royal highness. The Lord Chamberlain and Vice Chamberlain, preceded by the bynns and trumpets; then returned to wait upon her Majesty. Meanwhile his royal highness entered into close conversation with the Queen Dowager, until the trumpets and drums announced the moving of the Queen's procession.

After having conducted the royal Prince to the altar, the Lord Steward and the Lord Chamberlain quitted the royal bridegroom for the purpose of conducting the Queen to the altar. The Queen's procession was announced by a flourish of trumpets and drums. She looked excited, and was paler than usual. Her dress was a rich white satin trimmed with orange flower blossoms. On her head was a wreath of the same blossoms, over which, but not to conceal her face; a lace veil was thrown. She wore the collar of the Garter, but no other diamond or jewels.

As her Majesty approached the chapel the national anthem was performed by the instrumental band. Her Majesty walked up the aisle, followed by her train bearers, and attendants, without noticing or bowing to any of the peers. On reaching the *haut pas* her Majesty knelt on the fiddistool, and, having performed her private devotions, sat down in her chair of state. The different officers of state having now taken their seats in the body of the chapel, the comp d'ail was splendid beyond description. After the lapse of a few seconds, her Majesty rose and advanced with his Royal Highness Prince Albert to the communion table, where the Archbishop of Canterbury immediately commenced reading the service.

The fabric was rigidly adhered to throughout. The service having concluded, the members of the royal family returned from the altar to take their positions in the procession. On passing her Majesty, they all paid their congratulations and the Duke of Sussex shook her hand, and affectionately kissed her cheek. After all had passed but the bride and bridegroom, her Majesty stepped hastily across to the other side of the altar where the Queen Dowager was standing, and kissed her.

In the evening a very splendid banquet was given in the banquet hall built by George IV. The theatre and metropolis were illuminated.

SPAIN.

Advice from Madrid are to the 10th ult. The session of the Courts was to open on the 18th, rs Minister, now sure of a majority, had given up their intention of proroguing the Assembly.

An engagement took place on the 20th ultimo, near Roca Puertas, in Catalonia, under Brigadier Carbo's division and 3,000 men under Brugada. The latter driven from their provisions left 43 killed on the field. The Christians had six killed and about 30 wounded.

Business on the Bourse was still dull. The five per cents left off at 58 5/16ths at sixty days.

FRANCE.

The dates from France are to the 17th ult. The Journal des Debat states that the negotiation opened in the beginning of 1833 between the British and French commissioners for the revision of the commercial treaties of both countries are nearly terminated. The commissioners are said to have agreed on all the mutual concessions practicable. England, for instance, consents to admit, on payment of more moderate duties, the wines and brandies of France, and various articles of manufacture, such as looking glasses, printed papers, &c. France, on the other hand, agrees to the reduction of the duties on a number British articles (among others ironware) and to the removal of different prohibitions. She moreover promises to increase, only in a limited proportion, the duty on linen yarn.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Feb. 17.—There was a fair attendance of the trade in the early part of the week, and full prices were obtained for all descriptions of American; and the demand rather abated on Wednesday, owing to the reports of the dull state of trade in the interior, yet the inquiry has since revived, and the market has closed at rather higher rates for the better classes of American, whilst Brazil and other kinds continue heavy at various prices. The sales amount to 27,680 bales, of which 33,000 American are on speculation, and 1,500 American for export, and comprise 60 Sea Island at 13 1/2d, to 22d, with 40 stained at 6d to 10d, 7563 Bawed 6 1/2d to 7 1/2d, 4600 Mobile, Alabama and Tennessee 5 1/2d to 7d, 13,500 Orleans 5 1/2d to 7 1/2d, 800 Pernambuco &c. 8 1/2d to 9 1/2d 500 American have been taken for export.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

Feb. 15.—We have continued to receive liberal supplies of Oatmeal from Ireland, but the imports of British grain and Flour since this day seem to have been light, and the principle arrival from abroad are comprised in 3,100 bbls. of Flour from the United States. The quantity of any article released from bond is so trivial as to be unworthy of notice. Our stock of free foreign, however, on which the principal demand has run, have become so much reduced, probably to something under 30,000 qrs, that, even with the limited trade already noticed, holders of this description have been able to give prices rather an upward tendency; good samples of Lower Baltic have brought 11s to 11s 6d; French Barletta, and the general runs of Mediterranean, 10s 9d to 11s 3d; Odessa soft; 10s 6d to 10s 9d; and hard 9s 6d; to 9s 9d per 89 lbs. Irish new Wheat continues to be neglected; its value nominally unchanged. American flour, duty paid, has met moderate sale at 43s to 44s per bbl. The oat trade has evinced much inactivity.

Joe Smith, the Mormon prophet, is holding forth at Palmdale, and is weekly addressing his adherents in his discourses. Who can wonder at it, in this age of humbug?

From the Journal of Commerce. FROM ST. THOMAS.

St. Thomas, Feb. 14, 1840.

Sugar is flat. Coffee seems better. The new Governor of Porto Rico tries to be a little Tacon. He has done much to break up gambling and smuggling.

At St. Jago the Government undertook to break up gambling; sent out its emissaries, who took up a party of gentlemen, proved that it was all a conspiracy of the emissaries, and so far succeeded, as to put the emissaries in prison for false accusations.—The Spaniards will gamble.

And, all over the islands, there is a belief that slavery must fall. This prevails with the intelligent in Cuba and Porto Rico. The English are making great exertions at the Courts of Portugal and Spain; and in France the matter is determined upon. Nothing but a war can divert England.

One of the Jamaica missionaries told me, the London Anti Slavery Society were to establish by consent of Mexico, a Colony of coloured people on the borders of Texas to stay slavery in that quarter. I told him the Texans would soon kill them all; and he replied England would protect them. They will break up Slavery, but its last hold will be the United States. With us they will hardly interfere.

There is nothing new in this quarter. The English will equalize the sugar duties, and this will be a heavy blow to their West Indies. By the way vessels go from Cuba and here, round Cape Horn, and get a saving, by their landing, then re-shipping on board the cargoes of coffee, six pence per lb. in the English market. So our vessels take pork, &c. to New Brunswick, and 1y shipping, &c. take it free or nearly so, to the English Islands.

On Saturday night last, as the patrol for Fairfax County, near town, were on their way home, they were suddenly assaulted by a party of blacks, who had concealed themselves, and who rushed out, armed with clubs, with an evident determination to kill or disable those whom they attacked. The patrol consisted of four men, on foot, who were entirely unarmed. Three of the patrol were knocked down, and after a severe struggle, dreadfully beaten, and left senseless in the road. One of the patrol made his escape, and this, it is thought, caused the gang to hurry off sooner than they would otherwise have done, as they were, doubtless, fearful that an alarm would be instantly raised. The scene of the outrage was in the neighborhood of Spring Bank. We learn that, although the men thus beaten were severely injured, yet there is no danger of loss of life or limb. Four of the blacks concerned in this assault, have been apprehended, identified, and committed to the jail of Fairfax County.—Alexandria Gazette.

FRANCE AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We have before had occasion to speak of the conduct of France in regard to the Sandwich Isles. The full report of the affair is now before us. The French nation has not merely acted in the night of its strength with such tyranny towards the King of the Sandwich Islands as an old class fellow shows to a poor freshman of a flag, and in its shameful, scandalous, and beastly religious zeal, made itself odious and disgusting in the eyes of civilized nations, but it has insulted most grossly the American nation in the outrages promediated, and all but committed to some of its citizens.

The fact is that Protestant missionaries from hence have been received there in great favor, and that Catholic priests from France have been much disliked and consequently prohibited by the king of the Sandwich Islands. The French nation determined to cram its religion down the throats of the islands, has sent an armed ship of war to compel the islanders to receive the priests of a religion that is hateful to them, and makes this a pitiful and contemptible excuse to exact most favorable treaties of commerce with France, and to extort \$20,000 under the trumpety plea of security.

The outrage to American citizens is, that when the French ship of war threatened to blow the town of Honolulu to heaven or the other place, if its reasonable terms were not complied with, it offered protection to the English Consul and residents; but in offering the same to our Consul, it denied it to the Protestant missionaries in the town.

We have read of similar acts of might, despoliation and robbery on the part of pirates, but never looked for such a black act under the *tri color*. The glory of the French nation is tarnished. Shall a citizen of America be outraged by it.—New York Sunday Morning Atlas.

The partisans of Mr. Van Buren can never forgive General Harrison for being poor. They twit him of living in a log house, and having nothing better than hard cider to drink.—N. Y. Whig.

The N. Y. Whig, from which the above was taken, is now under the management of Jacob B. Moore, lately of this town. No Democratic editor has ever twitted Gen. Harrison of being poor, or of living in a log house. No man in the West has been the recipient of so much money from the United States Treasury as Gen. Harrison, and he is still in the enjoyment of an office, the salary of which for a single year would make any of our New Hampshire farmers independent for life.—N. H. Patriot.

LUCY'S NATURE EXTRAORDINARY.—On Sunday night last Dr. Alanson S. James, of No. 71 West Broadway, succeeded in delivering a lady of this city of a very remarkable monster. It consisted of a being of about the usual size of infants at birth, but having added thereto an extra pair of arms and a double face; the head appeared to have been originally two heads placed back to back, but seemed to have so fused into each other that the head was not much larger than an ordinary one, but having a face on either side of it.

The arms had a common attachment to the trunk, one pair bending opposite the other, so that the elbows came in contact. There was but one pair of legs, but they had no joint from the hip to the foot, but were tapering downward to the bottom, where they terminated in a single foot; but the most singular of all was, that this monster did actually live seven minutes after being born; one month, however, performing the whole act of respiration, the other month terminating early in a *cul de sac*. The linaments of either face were perfect and well marked. The mother of this curious monster is doing well. The doctor has this specimen now in his possession; and it has caused a sensation by many physicians, who pronounce it to be an unique specimen of the kind.

New York Sun.

KENTUCKY LEGISLAURE.

DECEMBER SESSION, 1839.

ACTS PASSED AND APPROVED. (CONTINUED.)

CHAPTER 383.

AN ACT to amend the execution laws of this Commonwealth, and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That from and after the passage of this act, there shall be reserved to each and every defendant or defendants in execution, as much provision, (including broad stuff and animal food,) as may be sufficient to sustain the said defendant or defendants, and their family or families, from the time of the levy of any execution or executions, until the tenth day of the succeeding November.

Sec. 2. When any officer of this Commonwealth shall receive an execution or executions for collection, after he has made a levy of such execution or executions, before he proceeds to sell, he shall first call in two disinterested house keepers, who shall set apart, and lay off, as much provision, (including broad stuff and animal food, as may be sufficient to sustain the defendant or defendants in execution, and his or their family or families, for and during the time specified in the first section of this act.

Sec. 3. That, from and after the passage of this act, that the wearing apparel of no citizen of this Commonwealth shall be subject to execution.

Sec. 4. That any officer, violating any of the provisions of this act, shall be subject to the party injured, in such damages as a jury may award, upon a suit being brought in any court of competent jurisdiction in this Commonwealth: *Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to any contract heretofore made.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That the provisions of the third section of this act, shall not be so construed as to apply to persons who have no family to support.

Approved, February 19, 1840.

GOING! GOING!! GONE!!!



NEW SPRING GOODS!!

TIME undersigned, would call the attention of all those, who wish to purchase cheap goods, to call at our Auction rooms on the corner of Main street, and Jordan Row, where they may be had almost any thing in every body's line.—We have just received direct from N. York a superior lot of English and American prints, painted lawns, table cloths, black and white hose, and half hose, brown and bleached cottons, flannels, suspenders, buttons, tapes &c. &c. Fancy goods of all kinds, china and glassware, all of which, with all other goods furniture &c. will be sold, to the highest bidder, at our regular Auction sales, or at private sale here or than any house in the City. Having the best stand in City for our business, we respectfully solicit consignments of goods, from those who want cash.

J. B. BRADFORD, & Co., Auctioneers.
Lexington, March 18, 1840.—19-4f.

THE first Spring supply of BLUE LICK WATER is expected on Saturday night next.
D. BRADFORD.

March 19—11

Cheese and Buckwheat Flour.

20 casks Western Reserve Cheese;
10 half barrels Buckwheat Flour;
Just received and for sale low for cash.
JNO. B. TILFORD,
Jan. 4, 1840. No. 41, Main Street

D. MULLIGAN'S Soap and Candle Manufactory.

D. MULLIGAN respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business, at J. Reiley's old stand, No. 29, Water-street. The articles manufactured, will be of the best quality, and as low as the market will afford.
Lexington, Feb. 12, 1840. 7-3m

SINGING SCHOOL.

THE Second Term of G. W. Pratt's SINGING SCHOOL will commence on Tuesday evening, Feb. 25. Reference may be had to any of those who have attended the first term. For a practical illustration of Mr. Pratt's method of teaching or the proficiency of his pupils, the public are respectfully invited to attend the regular meetings of the present Class, on Thursday and Friday evenings, at the Meeting-house on Hill street.
Lexington, Feb. 20—8-4f

SELLING OFF

AT COST AND CARRIAGE.

TIME SUBSCRIBER, with a view to raise money, offers his STOCK OF GOODS AT COST AND CARRIAGE, for Cash, either at
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
His STOCK OF GOODS is large, and embraces every variety of Goods usually kept in Dry Goods houses. Persons wishing bargains, will do well to call room.

N. B. These persons indebted to the late firm of Kennard & Milton, will please come forward and make payment immediately.
W. E. MILTON.
December 26, 1839—52-4f

Raisins, Prunes and Pine Apple Cheese.

125 WHOLE and Quarter Boxes M. R. RAISINS,
Fresh and in fine order;
20 Boxes FINE APPLE CHEESE;
5 Cases Fresh PRUNES;
30 boxes Christened FRUITS, assorted;
50 do ROCK CASSING;
Just received and for sale by
JNO. B. TILFORD,
Lexington Nov., 28, 1839—45-4f

CABINET WARE-ROOM.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he continues the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS at his old stand on Main-street, immediately opposite the lot on which the Masonic Hall formerly stood, and a few doors below Logan's corner, where all articles in the way of FURNITURE can be had on as good terms as they can be elsewhere procured in the city. He invites all those wishing to purchase articles in his line, to call at his Ware-Room and examine for themselves, as he is determined to sell bargains. (Having provided himself with a FURNITURE WAGON, all articles brought in will be delivered anywhere in the city, free of charge.)
JOSEPH MILWARD.
N. B. I am prepared with a HEARSE, and will attend to Funerals, either in the city or country.
Lexington, Sept. 5, 1838 35-4f

GLASS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE
JNO. B. TILFORD,
No. 41, Main Street
Jan. 18, 1840—2

NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received from them; and takes this method to inform them that he has this day associated with him his son, John Skillman.

The business will in future be conducted under the firm of A. T. SKILLMAN & SON.
A. T. SKILLMAN.

A. T. Skillman & Son,

Wholesale and Retail Booksellers and Stationers,
Lexington, Kentucky.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they will continue to keep on hand, at the old stand, a general assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, School and Miscellaneous Books, stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, &c., at wholesale and retail, which they will sell very low for cash.

They will receive regularly the new works in the various departments of literature, as they issue from the press.
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1840-4f

MCLEAR & BEARD,

THANKFUL for the liberal encouragement they have heretofore received, would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now receiving an extensive assortment of Groceries, of the very best quality direct from New Orleans, which they will sell on much lower terms than Groceries were ever sold in the City before. They have a very excellent assortment of Liquors. Also, Flour, Whiskey and Salt, by the barrel, or retail. They feel confident that their present stock is superior to any they have ever had heretofore.

They will receive live and forward Goods as usual.
Lexington, Feb. 20—2-3m

Pleasant Family Residence FOR RENT.

THAT beautiful residence, formerly occupied by G. J. Trotter, Esq., four miles from Lexington, on the Lexington, or Cedar road to Frankfort, is offered for rent. The house is now in excellent order, a fine garden and yard, with a spring of excellent water.

It would suit any family who might desire a country residence; and as a Tailor is much wanted in the neighborhood, one of that profession would be preferred. For particulars, apply to
JAMES W. HENDERSON,
Feb. 20 8-3f Adjoining the premises.

FOR RENT

A first rate business stand on Main street, between the Phoenix Hotel, and the office of the Kentucky Gazette. For terms apply to Samuel Oldham on the premises.
Lexington, Feb. 20 1840. 4th—3f.

FOR SALE.

LARGE MAPS of Mississippi and Alabama, showing the Public and Indian Lands, Indian Reservations, Land Districts, Townships, &c., Engraved from the Government Surveys, and Plans in the General Land Office, Washington city, by E. Gilman, Draftsman for the General Land Office.

E. TAYLOR, Bookseller, Washington city, has just published (and secured the copy right according to law) the above maps, which will be found infinitely more complete and accurate than any heretofore published.—They are published on separate sheets, each containing nearly six square feet, and will be found especially useful and valuable to those interested in the lands of either State, as they show every item of information which is in possession of the Land Offices, relative to the water courses, township lines, Indian Land Reservations, Land Districts, &c., and will be found perfectly accurate and precise in these points. They can be sent to any part of the United States, subject to single letter postage. Price \$2, or three copies of either will be sent by mail for \$5. A liberal discount will be made to travelling agents, or any who buy to sell again.
December 10, 1839.

Editors of newspapers any where, who will give the above advertisement (including this notice), one or two insertions, shall receive by return mail a copy of each map, if they will send a copy of the paper containing it to the advertiser.

TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE subscribers have just completed their new specimen book of light faced Book an Printing Types, Flowers and Ornaments, the contents of which are herewith partially given.

Diamond, Pearl, nos. 1, 2 and 3.
Agate, nos. 1, 2 and 3.
Agate on Nonparell body.
Nonparell, nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.
Mimic, nos. 1, 2 and 3.
Mimic on Brevier body.
Brevier on Minion body.
Brevier, nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.
Brevier on Bourgeois body.
Brevier on Long Primer body.
Bourgeois on Brevier body.
Bourgeois, nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.
Bourgeois on Long Primer body.
Long Primer, nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.
Long Primer on Small Pica body.
Small Pica, nos. 1 and 2.
Pica on Small Pica body.
Pica, nos. 1, 2 and 3.
Pica, on English body.
English, nos. 1 and 2.
Great Primer, Paragon, double English.
Double Paragon, Cannon.
Five line Pica to twenty.
Eight line Pica gothic condensed, to 25.
Seven line and ten line Pica, ornamental.
6, 7, 9, 12 and 15 lines Pica, shaded.
8, 10, 12 and 16 lines antique, shaded.

Also, a large and beautiful collection of Flowers, from Pearl to 7 lines Pica, many of which are not to be found in any other specimen; a new assortment of ornamental dashes, a variety of card borders, near two thousand metal ornaments, brass and iron, of various thickness, astronomical and physical signs, metal braces and dashes from 3 to 30 cm; long, great primer and double pica scripts—on inclined body; diamond and nonparell music, of various kinds; antique, light and heavy face two-line letter; full face and roman and italic nonparell, minion, brevier, long primer and other blacks; nonparell, minion and brevier Greek, Hebrew and Saxon. A large variety of ornaments, calculated particularly for the Spanish and South American market. Spanish, French and Portuguese accents furnished to order, with other articles made use of in the printing business. All of which can be furnished at short notice, of as good quality and on as reasonable terms as any other establishment.
CONNER & COOK,
Corner of Nassau and Ann sts., New York.
Jan. 20, 1840—7-3f.

SELLING OFF.

THE subscriber having sold his machinery with a view of closing his business in Lexington, now offers AT VERY REDUCED PRICES, his stock of HATS, CAPS, AND HATTER'S FURS AND TRIMMINGS;

Either at Wholesale or Retail, for Cash or City Acceptances. ALSO—That large and commodious

STONE HOUSE,

On Water-street, near the Rail Road depot. Possession given on the 17th of April next. ALSO—A new EASTERN BUILT BUGGY, WITH 2 SEATS. He wishes to RENT the premises he now occupies, with or without the store-room, for the unexpired term of his lease. Possession given 1st of May next. All persons having accounts with the subscriber, are earnestly desired to call and settle without delay.
WM. F. TOD.
Lex. Feb. 6, 1840 6-4f

LOAF SUGAR

THIRTEEN boxes Boston double refined Loaf Sugar, 25 boxes Philadelphia single refined Do.
Just received and for sale low by
JNO. B. TILFORD,
No. 41, Main Street
Jan. 18, 1840—2

Morison's Pills,
Or the Vegetable Universal Medicine of the
British College of Health.
COPY of a letter from JAMES MORISON, the Hy-
geist, to Mr. J. C. French, Baltimore.
London, British College of Health,
April, 1835.

Sir—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter
under date March 13th, and in answer thereto, I beg to
inform you that Mr. Horatio Shepherd Mott was super-
seded to the agency for the sale of my medicines in
America, by Dr. Geo. Taylor, of New York, on or about
the month of September, 1837, who is now the only
person in America from whom my medicines can be ob-
tained, and to whom I have to refer you on the subject
of the agency for Baltimore. I have communicated
with Mr. Taylor on the subject of your application, and
have the honor to be, Sir, &c.

JAMES MORISON, Hygeist.

CUTION.

This medicine has been counterfeited to an alarm-
ing extent, and has though not least, by the former
general agents, the public are respectfully informed
that the genuine pills can be had only in Louisville at
the Western Branch Office, Fourth-street, between Mar-
ket and Jefferson.

J. C. MINETT,
General Agent for Kentucky and Indiana.

The following are the duly appointed sub-agents:

William Beach, Lexington, Fayette county, Kentucky;
Chas. P. Howard, Nicholasville, Jessamine county;
J. H. Letcher, Jr. & Co. Lancaster, Garrard county;
George Lyon, Salina, Mercer county;
R. Pemberton, Hardinsville, Shelby county;
G. W. Finley, (P. O.) Jefferson-town, Jefferson county;
Sinclair Dinwiddie, Houston, Jefferson county;
Smith, Floyd & Co. Shelbyville, Shelby county;
J. M. McGraw, Clay Village, Shelby county;
Michel Bradshaw, Frankfort, Franklin county;
John Aberden, Versailles, Woodford county;
J. W. Bradford, Georgetown, Scott county;
James Rippy, Centerville, Bourbon county;
B. M. Riggs, Paris, Bourbon county;
Houston & Johnson, Riddles' Mills, Bourbon county;
McCoy & Chambers, Cynthiana, Harrison county;
G. C. Lightfoot, Falmouth, Pendleton county;
Alfred Genney, Grant's Lick, Campbell county;
Frederick Brown, Alexandria, Campbell county;
Levis & Mackay, Covington, do;
Southgate & Eubank, Newport, do;

Mr. Morison's valuable work—Important Advice to
the World, Family Adviser, containing a list of diseases,
their origin and mode of treatment, and all other pub-
lications of the College of Health—lent to read gratis.

Druggists cannot be appointed agents.
The above medicines may be had at my Grocery
Store, No. 45, East Main street, nearly opposite the
Phoenix Hotel.

Lex. Jan. 23, 1840 4-3m

WM. BEACH.

We most sincerely regret, that cases of hy-
poecry so often occurring among the clerical ranks—
and I hope the "wolf in sheep's clothing" named in
this following letter, from Mr. Mayhew, will receive his
just deserts for imposing upon the community. Pass
him along, brother types, that he may be held up to
universal contempt, and thus save many from becom-
ing his dupes.

New York, Dec. 17th, 1839.

Sir—Although I am not personally acquainted with
you, I trust, when you peruse the object of my letter,
you will excuse the liberty I have taken in addressing
you. It is possible, you may not be aware that a man
by the name of ENOS L. FENWICK, now in this city,
(formerly a Baptist preacher, and familiarly known to
the citizens of Monroe county, as the "Reverend Im-
poster") is manufacturing a machine and selling it for
the Matchless Sensitive, of which I perceive you are
the general agent. I have every reason to believe, Sir,
that Mr. Fenwick is an unprincipled man, as he was, not
long since, deposed from the ministry, for taking un-
warrantable liberties with members of his church, I there-
fore, as the enemy of knavery, feel anxious that he
should be speedily exposed lest many of my fellow citi-
zens should be defrauded by him out of their money,
if not their characters. I deem it the conscientious du-
ty of every man, to expose villainy and vice wherever
and whenever he meets it. Besides, Sir, another consid-
eration should prompt me to make known to you the
above facts, I have a daughter, who, thank God, has
been raised from a wasting skeleton to perfect health—
and that too, by the simple means of using one vial and
a half of the Matchless Sensitive, which I bought at
252 Broadway, of C. S. Francis, your agent for this city.
Believing that you will appreciate the motives
which have induced me to address you thus unceremo-
niously, and hoping that you will take the earliest steps
to expose to the world the base impostor, Fenwick, I
subscribe myself,

Sir, very respectfully,
Dr. DAVID S. ROWLAND,
Boston, Mass.

P. S. Mr. Jones, the bearer, who is about to start for
your city, will hand you this letter, and if you desire
he will give you a more detailed account of Fenwick,
than it would be possible for me to do on paper.

J. P. M.

Reverend Imposter!

LOOK OUT! Look Out! Look Out for an INFA-
MUS KNAVE, by the name of ENOS L. FEN-
WICK, of New York, who was formerly a Baptist
preacher, and better known to the citizens of Monroe
county as the "Reverend Imposter." This scoundrel, till
late, who was dismissed from his pulpit, some time
since, for improper conduct, is now rearing himself
still more infamous, by wickedly attempting to im-
pose not merely upon a Church but the WHOLE COMMU-
NITY.

A few months ago, this SCOUNDREL wrote to the
subscriber at Boston, and wished to be appointed an
agent for the Matchless Sensitive. The General Agent
not knowing his depraved character, gave him an
agency, and forwarded him a quantity of the
medicine. This he soon sold, and remitted the money,
and ordered another lot, which was sent about one
month since. To avoid any suspicion as to the de-
sign of this applying for an agency, or to conceal his
"cloven foot," he made a partial remittance of the
sales of the last lot, only ten days ago. Yesterday,
with utter audacity, the General Agent learnt that
this REVEREND DECEIVER is now rearing himself
manufacturing with his own UNHOLY HANDS, a worth-
less medicine—a SCURIOUS SENSITIVE, which he
is employing swindling pedlars to palm upon the public
as Genuine Original.

If the people of America will only bear one fact in
mind, there is not even a possibility of their being duped
by this UNPRINCIPLED VILLAIN. The fact is this:
NO PEDLAR, or TRAVELING AGENT has
ever been employed in this country to sell the Sensitive,
or to leave it with any person to sell on commission.
Again, every Agent of the true Sensitive, is appointed
by the General Agent, and receives the medicine direct-
ly from the Depository in Boston.

Let all who buy the Sensitive, (and almost every
body does buy it,) remember the above facts, and they
may be SURE of obtaining the GENUINE original
compound.

N. B.—Every Agent of the Matchless Sensitive,
is earnestly desired TO GIVE AN IMMEDIATE AL-
ARM, by having this article inserted one month in
all the papers in their towns. And that the General
Agent may be certain that the public are put on the
LOOK OUT for the IMPOSTOR, he will kindly thank
all his Agents to forward him a copy of each paper ad-
vertised in, as soon as possible.

D. S. ROWLAND,
General American Agent, Depository,
No. 185, Washington-st.
Boston, Dec. 23, 1839 4-1m

I HAVE A YOUNG LIKELY NEGRO MAN I will
sell for \$1000.

PETERS' PILLS.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.

THESE PILLS have long been known and ap-
preciated for their extraordinary and immediate
powers of restoring perfect health, to persons suffering
under nearly every kind of disease to which the human
frame is liable.

When taken according to the directions accompa-
nying them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention
and cure of Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspep-
sia, Liver complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asth-
ma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen,
Piles, Cholera, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred
Tongue, Nausea, Distention of the Stomach and Bowels,
Incipient Diarrhea, Flatulence, Habitual Constiveness,
Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in
all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic
or aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in
their operation, producing neither nausea, griping nor
debility.

Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered
to the public, supported by testimonials of a character
so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has given
more universal satisfaction.

Hundreds and thousands bless the day they became
acquainted with Peters' Vegetable Pills, which, in con-
sequence of their extraordinary goodness, have attained
a popularity unprecedented in the history of medicine.

The very circumstance alone, that Physicians in ev-
ery part of the Union, (but more especially in the South-
ern States, where they have long been in use) are
making free use of them in their practices, speaks vol-
umes in their praise. Add to this, the fact, that all who
use, invariably recommend them to their friends, and the
testimony in their favor is almost irresistible. As an
anti-bilious remedy, and to prevent constiveness, they
have no rival. One twenty-cent box will establish their
character, and prove that there is truth even in an
advertisement.

More than three millions of boxes of these celebrated
Pills have been sold in the United States, since January,
1837.

Prepared by JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D., at
his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases, by
means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Literary-street,
New York.

The Pills are neatly put up in tin boxes, containing
20 and 45 Pills—Price, 25 and 50 cents.

That the public may rest assured of the salutary ef-
fect of these Pills, and the truth of the above state-
ments, the following LETTERS FROM MEDICAL
GENTLEMEN, of the first respectability are most re-
spectfully submitted.

CLARKSVILLE, Mecklenburg county, Va.,
Feb. 7, 1837.

Dear Sir—I embrace this opportunity of expressing
to you, my pleasure at the unrivaled success of your
Pills in this section of the country. It is a great
fault of those who vend patent medicines, to say too
much in their favor, but in regard to your Pills, I am
firmly persuaded that they deserve far more praise than
you seem inclined to give them. Six months ago, they
were scarcely known here; and yet, at present there is
no other medicine that can compare with them in popu-
larity. In Dyspepsia, Sick Head-ache, derangement of
the Biliary organs and obstinate constipation of the
bowels, I know of no aperient more prompt and effec-
tious, and I have had considerable experience in all
these complaints.

I would add that their mildness and certainty of ac-
tion render them a safe and efficient purgative for weak-
er individuals, and that they may be given at all times
without apprehension of any of those injurious conse-
quences which so frequently attend the application of
calomel or blue pill. On the whole, I consider your
Vegetable Pills an invaluable discovery.

Very respectfully,

S. H. HARRIS, M. D.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. Jan. 1, 1837.

Dear Sir—I have made frequent use of your Pills in
the incipient stage of the Bilious Fever, and obstinate
constipation of the bowels; also in the enlargement of
the Spleen, Chronic Diseases of the Liver, Sick Head-
ache, General Debility, and in all cases have found them
to be very effective.

J. D. BOYD, M. D.

Mecklenburg county, Va. Feb. 7, 1837.

Having used Dr. Peters' Pills in my practice for the
last twelve months, I take pleasure in giving my testi-
mony of their good effects in cases of Dyspepsia, Sick
Head-ache, Bilious Fever, and other diseases produced
by inactivity of the liver. They are a safe and mild
aperient, being the best article of the kind I have ever
used.

GEO. C. SCOTT, M. D.

Be careful and enquire for Peters' Vegetable Pills.
They are for sale at all the Drug Stores in Lexington,
Ky., and also, by B. Netherland, in Nicholasville, by J.
D. Smith, in Richmond, by Jno. Aberden, in Versailles,
by Alexander M. Preston, in Winchester, in Mt. Ster-
ling, by an authorized Agent; and on enquiry, can be
had in almost every town and village in the State.

December 26, 1839—32-ly

CONSUMPTION! CONSUMPTION! that fell de-
stroyer, which destroys its thousands and tens of
thousands annually. How shall we avert its fatal pro-
pensity before it seizes upon the vital? I would answer
at once, take some suitable medicine to arrest the dis-
ease at the very commencement. How many do
see in the world whose delicate frames look scarcely
able to support even a short reign of existence—
for the timely care and proper means that are
placed within their reach, which would unquestionably
avert if taken in proper time. At the head of all reme-
dies, and the first in rank, stands Dr. Swaine's Com-
pound Syrup of Prunes Virginia, or Wild Cherry, which
is taken agreeably to the prescriber's rules, which
accompany the medicine, will bring time out of ten
check its progress, and restore the patient to health.
Principal Office, No. 19 North Eighth street, Phila-
delphia, where this invaluable medicine can always be
obtained.
Pittsburgh office, 41 st. Clair's.

For sale by J. C. Noble, Lexington.

COUGHS, COLDS, AND CONSUMPTIONS, Mrs.
A. Wilson, of Lancaster County, Pa., entirely
cured of the use of Dr. Swaine's Syrup of Wild Cherry,
her symptoms were constant coughing, pain in her side,
back and head, depraved appetite, spitting of blood, no
rest at night, &c. After using two bottles of Dr. Swaine's
Compound Syrup of Prunes Virginia, or Wild Cherry, she
found herself relieved, and by the time she
used the third bottle, she found herself entirely cured
of the aforesaid disease, which she had been afflicted
with for three years. There are daily certificates of va-
rious persons, which add sufficient testimony of the
great efficacy of this invaluable medicine.

For sale at the Medical Office, No. 19 North 8th st.
Philadelphia. Pittsburgh office, 41 st. Clair street.

For sale by J. C. Noble, Lexington.

DYSPEPSIA.—We have frequently witnessed the
ravages of this disease, and have heard and read
of many remedies, but far oftener saw them fail than
result in success. The writer, however, of the letters
to the Agent of Dr. Harlick's Compound Strengthening
and German Aspericent Pills, which may be found in
another column, has long been known to us; and from
him daily, as a hale hearty man, though no advocate
of nostrums of any kind, we cannot withhold a notice
of what we consider the efficacy and virtue of Dr. Har-
lick's Compound Strengthening and German Aspericent
Pills. The case before us is a living monument to both.
—Spirit of the Times.

Pittsburgh office No. 41, St. Clair St., also for sale
at two offices of the Lexington Intelligencer.

Feb. 27—3

George R. McKee,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
LANCASTER, Ky.

Will attend punctually to all business confided to
him in the county of Garrard and the adjoining

KNIGHT ERRAND,
Black Knight of Malta, & White
Knight of Barcelona.

THREE JACKS, imported into Charleston, S. C.
in December 1837, by Mr. Miller. These Jacks
are four years old each, and I challenge the United
States to produce three of the same age, their equal in
size, form and symmetry.

I have in my possession, satisfactory certificates
from gentlemen of the first respectability, to prove the
performances of these animals.

It is from imported Jacks of this kind, that the Ken-
tuckians raise such fine Males—say at two years old,
they are worth from \$100 to \$150, and not more trouble
in raising than a calf at the same age, and from ordi-
nary mares.

The above Jacks are either for sale, or to be farmed
out on accommodating terms, by application to the sub-
scriber at Ashville, North Carolina, where the animals
can be seen, and satisfactory certificates exhibited.

THOMAS T. PATTON.
Ashville, N. C. Nov. 28, 1839—4-3m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and
the public generally for the very liberal patronage
he has received from them; and takes this method to
inform them that he has this day associated with him
his son, John Skillman.

The business will in future be conducted under the
firm of A. T. SKILLMAN & SON.

A. T. SKILLMAN.

A. T. Skillman & Son,
Wholesale and Retail Booksellers and Stationers,
Lexington, Kentucky.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the pub-
lic, that they will continue to keep on hand, at the
old stand, a general assortment of Law, Medical,
Theological, School and Miscellaneous Books, station-
ery, Music, Musical Instruments, &c., at wholesale and
retail, which they will sell very low for cash.

They will receive regularly the new works in the va-
rious departments of literature, as they issue from the
press.
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1840—tf

DOCTOR HOLLAND'S

Residence and Shop permanently located.

DR. HOLLAND will, in future, reside permanently,
at his house, at the corner of Short-street and
Jordan's Row, the former residence of Dr. Walter War-
field, and recently occupied as a Boarding-house, by
Mrs. Crittendon. His shop, for the present, is on Main-
street, next door to Norton's Drug Store, but will, in a
few weeks, be removed to the basement of his residence.
Jan. 9, 1840 2-tf

WILLIAM ALLISON,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

RETURNS his thanks for the encouragement here-
tofore received in the line of his business, and
takes this method of informing his friends and the
public in general, that he continues the said business on
Upper street, between Norton's apothecary shop and the
market-house; where he will be always ready to serve
customers with work of the best quality. He also an-
nounces, that he has lately received a choice supply of
Eastern Work, selected for himself, consisting of Boots,
Boots and Shoes of every description, being a regular
assortment for this market. He would ask his friends
and all wishing to be served in his line, to call and ex-
amine his stock.

Lexington, July 25, 1839—30-tf

LAST NOTICE.

YOUNG Gentlemen wishing to join Mr. Richardson's
Night Class will please (without delay) call and
sign the list at Mr. Rice's bookstore. As soon as a suf-
ficient number is obtained, the class will commence at
his old room, (Mr. Giron's.)
Oct 23, '39—13-tf

To Eastern Merchants & Mechanics.

THE subscriber will publish by the middle of No-
vember next his Louisville Ky. Directory, for
1840. Eastern dealers and mechanics have the op-
portunity of advertising in it on the following terms,
by sending the advertisement and the money to the edi-
tors of the Louisville Journal.

TERMS.

One page, \$5 00

One-half page, 3 00

One-quarter page, 2 00

One square, not exceeding 6 lines, 1 00

C. W. GRAHAM.

August 29, 1839—35-tf

TO HEMP MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscriber has invented a HEMP HECKLE,
which may be put in operation by any power.
The Hemp and Tow are put in good order with very lit-
tle labour. Any person wishing information on the sub-
ject are referred to William Alexander near Paris, who
has one of my Heckles in operation though not yet com-
pleted. The machinery is simple and durable. Any
person endeavoring to make a machine of the above de-
scription, without permission, will be treated as they de-
serve. Communications addressed to the subscriber in
Shelbyville, will be promptly attended to.

FOSTER DEMASTERS.

October 4, 1838 40-tf

TO FARMERS.

THE subscriber has on hand, a large lot of his late
IMPROVED 1 AND 2 HORSE PLOUGHS,
which he warrants to be a good article. He also has
one left hand pattern, that he would recommend.

WM. P. BROWNING,
Main-street, Lex.

February 7, 1840 6-ta\$5.

300 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living near
Georgetown, Scott county, Kentucky,

BILL, JIM AND ISAAC.

BILL left 26th September last. Said negro is about
45 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, of a dark
complexion, walks very lame, from his left hip having
been dislocated, and is so projected outward that it is
easily discovered. Had on when he left, a blue cloth
coat, blue jeans pants and white fur hat, with broad
rim.

JIM is about 27 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches
high, heavy built and very black, and has a down look
when spoken to. Had on when he left, a brown jeans
coat, blue jeans pants and black hair cap.

ISAAC is about 21 years of age, very black, about 6
feet high, and very stout; had on when he left, blue
clothing and white hat. Jim and Isaac left on the
morning of the 5th instant.

The reward will be given for the apprehension
of the above boys, if taken out of the State, or \$100
for either of them out of the State, or \$50 for either,
if taken in the State and not in this county, or \$25 if ta-
ken in this county, so that I get them.

J. C. GRAVES.

cott county, Feb. 6, 1840 6-tf

NOTICE.

HAVING determined to leave here for a few months
I would say to all persons indebted to Bowman &
Harcourt, that I shall be compelled to close my business,
and all notes and accounts that are not paid by the 1st
day of June will be placed in the hands of an officer.
All persons indebted to Bowman and Harcourt will call
on J. G. CHINN, who alone is authorized to receive all
money due as aforesaid.

JOHN P. BOWMAN.
Lexington, Feb. 27, 1840—9-2m

B. J. JACKS

Great Western Manufactory
OF FURNITURE, CHAIRS & SOFAS,
Venetian Blinds, Mattresses, Feather Beds, &c.
No. 15, Hunt's Row,
LEXINGTON, KY.

THE subscriber has taken the house at the West
end of Mr. Rose's, opposite the Rail-road Office,
and has fitted it up for a FURNITURE MANUFAC-
TORY; and is now making some of the most Fashiona-
ble Furniture, Chairs, &c. that is made at the present
day. The subscriber has in his employ, some of the
best workmen in the United States, and is a practical
workman himself. He assures the public that he can
Manufacture Furniture as fashionable and as durable as
it can be made elsewhere,—my stock is tolerable large
It is useless to enumerate articles, for I can supply my
friends and customers with all kinds of Furniture on ac-
commodating terms as any house in the city. I think
I can please the majority of my customers, if hearty
durability, and low prices combined together will have
the effect.

PAINTING.

I will also fill all orders for Plain, Gold or Ornamental
Signs—Landscape Painting on walls or fire boards, in
oil or distemper colors—Gilding Picture Frames, to-
gether with various kinds of ORNAMENTAL PAINT-
ING as may be wanted. All orders executed with neat-
ness and despatch on the most reasonable terms.

It may be well for the Farmers, Merchants and
Citizens generally, to keep an eye to the difference in
expense and natural effect on the prosperity of the country
by feeding and clothing the mechanics here at home,
and those who live East of the Alleghenies. The more
farming and carpentering there is done about the
more Bacon, Flour, Corn, Dry Goods, and Furniture
will be sold here amongst us. I will take a few thou-
sands of Bacon, and two or three hundred barrels
of Corn, in exchange for Furniture by way of experi-
ment.

HORACE E. DIMICK,
Lexington, June 20, 1839. No. 15, Hunt's Row.

LEXINGTON

FASHIONABLE & GENERAL

FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT

THANKFUL for the very liberal support which I
have received for the last seven years that I have
been in business, I would inform my friends and the
public, that I still carry on, at my old stand, on Lime-
stone street, 2d door above the Jail, and having an im-
mense large stock of

Furniture, Chairs, Blinds, Mattresses, &c.

On hand, of the latest fashions and best quality, prepar-
ed for the spring and summer sales, and wishing to in-
crease my business to double what it has been, I have
reduced my prices lower than they have ever been in
this city, and I think sufficiently low to compete with
any Western, if not Eastern city. Call and see, and if
I do not sell cheap, then tell me of it. For specimens
of my work, I would refer the public to some of the
most fashionable houses in the City, and to my extensive
Ware house. As usual, I will deliver any thing that
I sell any where in the city, in good order, and free of
charge.

All kinds of Upholstering will be attended to at the
same reduced price.

P. S. I am prepared to attend funeral calls at any
hour or place.

JAS. MARCII.

April 4, 1839 14-tf

CABINET WARE-ROOM.

THE subscriber respectfully in-
forms his customers and the
public generally, that he continues
the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS at his
old stand on Main-street, immedi-
ately opposite the lot on which the
Masonic Hall formerly stood, and a
few doors below Logan's corner,
where all articles in the way of FURNITURE can be
seen on good terms as he can elsewhere procured
in the city. He invites all those wishing to purchase ar-
ticles in his line, to call at his Ware-Room and examine
for themselves, as he is determined to sell bargains.

Having provided himself with a FURNITURE
WAGON, all articles bought of him will be delivered
any where in the city, free of charge.

JOSEPH MILWARD.

N. B. I am prepared with a HEARSE, and will at-
tend to Funerals calls, either in the city or country.

Lexington, Sept. 5, 1839 36-tf

SELLING OFF

AT COST AND CARRIAGE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, with a view to raise money,
offers his STOCK OF GOODS AT COST AND
CARRIAGE, for Cash, either at

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

His STOCK OF GOODS is large, and embraces every
variety of Goods usually kept in Dry Goods houses.—
Persons wishing bargains, will do well to call soon.

W. E. MILTON.

N. B. Those persons indebted to the late firm of
Kennard & Milton, will please come forward and make
payment immediately.

December 26, 1839—52-tf

W. E. M.

Raisins, Prunes and Pine Apple

Cheese.

125 fresh and in fine order.

20 Boxes PINE APPLE CHEESE;

50 Cases FRESH PRUNES;

30 Boxes CHRISTALIZED FRUITS, assorted;

50 do ROCK CANDY;

Just received and for sale by

JNO. B. TILFORD,